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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In June 1952 the classes of 1928, 1929 and 1930 were on active duty in the Czech Army and the PS. The PS had officers and NCO's who were members of older classes, but they had been retained as "professionals", for lifetime service.

2. [redacted] the class of 1931 was to be drafted in October 1952. [redacted] October 1950. [redacted] believe that the remainder of the class of 1928 was to be demobilized in October 1952. Some members of the class of 1931 who were scheduled for service in the PS were drafted in June and July 1952 and were to be given a four months basic training. Upon completion of the basic training they were to be assigned to the PS in October 1952, replacing part of the classes of 1928 and 1929 which were to be demobilized in October 1952.

3. [redacted] at Mistek [4940N-1820E].
About 50 men reported at Mistek at that time; of that number three were rejected because of ill health. [redacted]

4. [redacted] both induction and demobilization operated normally in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. [redacted] the medical examination was very superficial. Neither a blood test, a urinalysis nor an X-Ray was taken. More recently all PS personnel had a complete medical examination once a year. The examination included X-Rays, a fluoroscopy, a heart examination, a urinalysis and a blood test. PS personnel also received a typhus inoculation annually.

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5. The term of service for privates in the Army, the Air Force and the PS was two years. NCO's in the PS had to serve at least four years but [redacted] doubt that they would then be demobilized. [redacted]

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Recently, if a PS NCO wished to be demobilized, he had to serve two years in the Army after separation from the PS. [redacted]

maximum effort was being made to retain officers and NCO's in the PS for life as "professionals". Many inducements were offered to the "professionals", eg opportunity for promotion, an apartment in town, permission to spend nights in town and an increase in pay. At the same time [redacted] told of a dismal outlook and of the many hardships one had to face in civilian life.

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6. Generally speaking PS personnel were of a higher educational and intelligence level than the men selected for the Army.
7. [redacted] no information on any increase in strength of the Army. Neither did the PS show any increases; in 1951 and 1952 there were still 40 officers and EM to a company, about 260 officers and EM to a battalion and about 1500 officers and EM to a brigade.

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8. A draftee NCO received about 400 Crowns monthly while a "professional" career NCO received about 4000 Crowns for the same period. Shoulder boards worn by career NCO's differed from those worn by draftee NCO's.

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9. [redacted] students were deferred until they had completed their studies and were then inducted. [redacted] all able-bodied Czech males had to serve, although their induction, in instances, might not be until they had reached the ages of 24, 25 or 26 instead of the usual 21. There also was a three-year induction delay for those rejected for medical reasons. A recruit found physically unfit had to return the following year. If he was rejected again he had to return a third time. If the recruit was rejected all three times, he was automatically not required to serve in the armed forces. Since members of some of the old classes, eg the 1920 to 1925 group, did not serve in the army during the war, they were inducted in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

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10. The STB sent recruiting teams to interview PS EM who were about to be demobilized. The recruiting teams attempted to persuade the EM to extend their military service and indicated that PS personnel could volunteer for duty with the STB. The recruiting teams promised that such volunteers would be automatically sent to the SNB school in Brno for training prior to assignment with the STB.

11. According to hearsay, all officers and EM had to join the reserve upon demobilization and underwent a month of refresher training each year.

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[redacted] no further details on reserve recall, training, supply, etc. 25X1

12. The Army, the Air Force and the PS had volunteer women soldiers. The PS Hq in Praha had uniformed enlisted women and women officers. many uniformed women NCO's at a radar station on Mt Praha. [redacted] many EW in the Medical Department. [redacted] the women received regular army pay, that most of them signed up as "professionals" for 30 years' service, and that they were either officers or NCO's.

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